

tance may be said to be remarkably favorable, the grades undulating, and not exceeding 50 ft per mile, and with the exception of the cut of feet at the summit, no very heavy cuts or fi

[illegible]

Assuming Jennings' Gap as the point where the two routes must necessarily become identical, the route to the Southern route, as such, as I can ascertain, will be about 100 miles, and the distance that passing by Pullen's Gap, and, consequently, so far as the ultimate extension of the route is concerned, making no difference whatever, the advantages of the former route must at once become more apparent.

On the southern route it is a fact deserving notice, as having an important bearing upon the question of the practicability of the route, the distance to Harrisburg, as it had been supposed, as from the terminus on the northern route, and as it would be the point on that line of route, where the route would be the shortest, it is a distance of 3 miles to the line of

mountain, over a grade of 95 feet per mile the purpose of approaching nearer Powell's over which a wagon could not haul over a load, and certainly no inducement to build of a heavy expense, when the Swift Run Gap presents itself within 14 miles; consequently Stanardsville is the point at which the northern route must terminate, and is distant 36 miles from Harrisonburg. The terminus contemplated on the southern route will be probably at Jarman's or if thought proper, at the foot of the mountain at Jarman's Gap. The distance would be

their nearer from Jarman's mill, and assume that as the point, the distance to Harrisonburg about the same by Paine's Run Gap, as it is to Standardsville, viz. 36 miles. From this it is communications can be had with the Valley of Virginia—first, by Rockfish Gap; secondly, by Jarman's Gap; thirdly, by Turk's Gap; fourthly, by Paine's Run Gap; and, fifthly, by Brown's Gap—all within convenient distance, and, with the exception of Paine's Run Gap, good roads

I am not possessed of sufficient data relative to the products and population of the country, either route, to enable me to say definitely what would secure the greatest amount of trade and travel. However, on this head we may expect to get all the information desired from the paper contending, when the subject is brought up for national action.

Let me add in conclusion, that your road occupies a prominent position in the scale of the improvements, and is destined to effect a complete revolution in the prosperity of Virginia, by developing its agricultural and mineral wealth, and uniting in community of feeling and

rests, the two grand divisions of the State.
I commend the adoption of the southern
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. A. KUPER, C.
Frederick Hall, Sept. 8th, 1847.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writes as follows from Buena Vista, under

of Aug. 16th. The touching tribute to Fairfax is in fine taste. We deeply regret that any portion of the Virginia volunteers concerned in the "eulogie" with Col. Paine's North Carolina Regiment:

In camp here matters go on much the same

usual, and the health of the troops continued about the same. It gives me pain to announce that the Virginia regiment has lost one of its most accomplished Captains, Virginia one of its most worthy and respected sons, in the person of Capt. Henry Fairfax, of Fairfax county, Virginia, who died in Saltillo evening before last, at the age of forty-three years. He was

level, at the age of only three years. He commanded the 13th company, and came out the regiment had been some time in the try. He had received a military education at West Point, but did not remain in the army after he graduated. A brave, chivalrous and an ardent desire to give his country the benefit of his services in the field, induced

to sever the ties that bound him to the domestic hearth, around which gathered an affectionate wife and smiling children, and led on his pilgrim's progress to a distant country; and now in the prime of life, with the prospect so gratifying to a soldier of marching on to meet the enemy and win the good right arm for victory, he has the means and the opportunity of doing so.

enemy against whom none can combat—Darius, who has taken him prisoner and borne him to a grave, where legions have been borne before him. Although it has been denied him to die upon the field of battle, his death is not the less glorious, that it was a peaceful one. Friends weep over his sick bed, cared for his wants and anxieties over his demise. His remains will be conveyed to his native land.

to the States to-day by two of his late com-
missions in arms, Lieuts. Fry and Donnan, who
resigned their commissions and were about
turning home. Two of the Virginia company
stationed in town, and the staff and company
officers of the regiment, all who can leave
will escort the remains to the edge of the town.

Gen. Wool has also signified his intention of being present with his staff upon the occasion, token of respect for the deceased. Yours, &c.
C. E.

BUENA VISTA, August 16, 1864.

An occurrence took place last evening which I had not purposed relating, fearing that s

53 as everything seems quiet now, I will brief the
16 late the circumstance. Col. Paine, of the 2^d Carolina
09 regiment, from the rigid system of discipline which he has pursued, has become more
popular in his own regiment and in the
Mississippi and Virginia regiments, with which
has been through in connection, as officer of

day. Many insults have been offered him by members of the two latter, and this feeling gradually been ripening till it came to a head last night. A crowd assembled about different parts of about thirty men, some his own and some of the Virginia regiment; and subsequently stones were thrown at his tent. A number

men also assembled in front of his lieutenant's tent, who was sick and vomiting, and indulged in brutal laughter at his illness. The crowds were dispersed and two men ordered to be taken to the provost guard. The men of the company ordered to perform the duty refused and were compelled to obedience by the colonel.

One of them, however, refused to take his oath until the colonel held his sword over him. He threatened to cut him down if he refused. That company having evinced a determination not to obey, were ordered to the rear of the colonel's tent and obeyed contrary to his expectations, and were dismissed after answering their names. Subsequently, quite late in the

evening, another posse assembled in front of Colone's tent, but as he came in sight they began to disperse in different directions. They ordered them to halt, but they refused. The colonel then cried out that he would fire if they did not halt, and ordered them again, and upon their refusal discharged his pistol into the crowd, bringing

This prompt and decisive step quelled the riot, and the colonel reported to Gen. Curtis and Gen. Wool, who approved of his conduct. They both repaired to the camp, but everything was quiet. I regret to say that the colonel did not receive any very unanimous support.

his officers on the occasion. The man who
so badly shot died last night. I have no time
to write more, for the mail is on the point of
sailing. J. E.

CAUTION!—We learn that counterfeit
dollar notes of the Bank of Charleston, [S

Carolina,] are in circulation. We yesterday saw one. They are forgeries, as that Bank issued no notes of that denomination. So you are informed by a Bank officer,